MINERS' TYRANNY DENOUNCED

JUDGE GRAY INDIGNANT OVER TESTIMONY BROUGHT OUT.

Letter Read From President Fahy Refusing to "Permit" a Mine's Boller Plant to Be Changed During the Strike Result Is That the Mine Is Full of Water and Several Hundreds of Men Are Out of Work-Judge Gray Declares Fahy's Action to Be Tyrannical

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.-Tyranny exercised by the United Mine Workers was in evidence before the s rike commission o-day and called for a stinging rebuke from Judge Gray. He characterized a letter written by John Fahy, president of District 9, to a contractor as un-American and he made Lawyer Darrow, for the miners, unhappy by his sarcasm and indig-

The incident that aroused Judge Gray's ire took place during the examina-tion of Robert S. Mercur of Centralia, division superintendent of the Schuylkill district mines. During the last two months, Mr. Mercur said, he had made special efforts to get out more coal and had asked the men work longer. Some replied that they did not intend to stay underground for more than seven or eight hours. Others said that they did not believe there was any coal shortage, but that the companies wanted to make a showing of big earnings. He said he received such replies since John Mitchell issued his circular to the miners advising them to exert themselves to mine more coal.

Judge Gray interrupted the witness to make this comment:

You say miners do not believe there is coal shortage? Well, they ought to see, as I have seen, buckets waiting around nearly empty coal yards to be filled at 18 cents a bucket Lawyer Francis I. Gowen, counsel for the

Lehigh Valley company, asked: There are a number of men idle that you know of to-day, are there not?

There are men idle in Girardville, said Mr. Mercur.

About how many are there of your former employees?" "I cannot tell how many idle men there are; but one of our collieries which employed n the neighborhood of 600 men is idle."

"Why is that colliery idle?" asked Mr. There is 200 feet of water in the shaft, which accumulated during the strike." When asked to tell what efforts he had made to prevent the colliery from flood-

ing. Mr. Mercur said: Before the great strike we had planned the purchase of a new boiler plant. The old oiler plant had given out. About the time the strike began we were making preparations to rebuild. When the strike occurred the men would not work at that kind of work. The old plant was not in condition. We did not feel that it was safe and we proposed to put in this new boiler plant. Our men would not work at that, though the safety of the colliery depended upon it; so we contracted to have the work done. The union prevented the contractors from

Mr. Gowen-How do you know that, Mr

Mr. Mercur-Why, we had-Who was the contractor?" "We had several contractors. One man named Mandeville interviewed the district president."

Who was he?" *Mr. Pahy. Mr. Fahy would not---*
Mr. Darrow-Wait a minute. Do you not think that man ought to testify to this

Mr. Gowen-Did Mr. Mandeville make any report to you as to his inability to carry on the work?

"Yes. I told Mr. Mandeville that the work of building a boiler house was not no work in connection with mining, but was an outside contract, and that I thought there would be no objection on the part of the union to his doing this work. He did not believe so either, and he then wrote a letter to Mr. Fahy."

Mr. Darrow-Where does this man livethis man Mandeville? "In Hazleton.

'Is there any reason he cannot be brought

"What I wanted to explain was that I do not believe Mr. Mandeville was telling me the truth. I did not believe that that could possibly be the case, but in evidence of it he showed me a letter from Mr. Fahy." Mr. Gowen then produced a letter and handing it to Mr. Mercur said:

"Is that the letter that Mr. Mandeville gave you, from Mr. Fahy, showing why he could not go on with the work?"

Why, he could not do the work you

Yes, why he could not do it." Mr. Gowen thereupon read Fahy's letter:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, DISTRICT NO. 9. UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA.
APPILIATED WITH AMERICAN FEDERATION
OF LABOR.
SHAMOKIN, Pa., Aug. 20, 1902.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Aug. 20. 1902.

Mr. H. E. Manderille, Hazleton, Pa.:

DEAR SHE Your communication of recent date received and contents carefully noted. On account of existing conditions I cannot grant you the permission which, as I understand from your letter, that you request. It is a very hard matter for me to say with any degree of certainty when and where that you might meet me, but if you desire to come to Shamokin you may do so and call at Mine Workers' headquarters, where you will be able to meet one of our district officers who can give you further information on the matter, if you wish it. It seems to me, though, in judging from the contents of your letter that nothing can be done in the line you request and that such a trip would not change in any degree what I have told you above. Yours truly, John Fahr. old you above. Yours truly, John Fahy.

wage Gray had been manifestly growing more and more indignant during the reading of this letter. As Mr. Gowen ended, he asked Mr. Mercur:

"What is the thing that he said he could not give you permission to do?"

"Mr. Fahy could not give Mr. Mande-tille permission to build a boiler house."

That was a requisite to run these

It was necessary to have this new boiler plant to run the pump," replied Mr. Mer-

Commissioner Parker asked if the witness had the letter to which this was a reply. The witness had not. Mr. Warren sug-rested that Fahy had it. Mr. Gowen then

look up the examination.
"Mr. Mercur," he said, "when Mr. Mandeville reported to you that on account of this letter he would have to suspend work, what happened? Was work stopped on the "He could not even start," said Mercur.

he could not unload the cars. The refer at was upon the railroad cars at He could not even unload that. Judge Gray arcse.
Did you entreat Mr. Fahy about this matter, in order to get his permission?" he

"I did not, because I wanted to give this contractor the work," replied Mr. Mercur.
"No." said Judge Gray, "but did you entract him to give permission to do the contracting."

o: I did not talk to Mr. Fahy at all I did not see him. JUDGE GRAY'S SARCASM.

Perhaps," said Judge Gray, "if you had, with due submissiveness, gone to him and tepresented the matter he might lave reented and softened and given you per-

was much laughter. "Well, I alked to a number of the miners,"

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Judge Gray—After you had exhausted all your efforts?

Mr. Darrow arose to his feet and said:

"Well, your Honor, I think that before any such inference is carried out there ought to be some evidence in this case as to what the facts were."

Judge Gray—Well, is Mr. Fahy here?

Mr. Darrow—He is not here and there is not anybody here who knows anything about it.

Judge Gray—You have his letter here?

not anybody here who knows anything about it.

Judge Gray—You have his letter here?

Mr. Darrow—Yes, but that—
Judge Gray—And he uses the word permission?

Mr. Darrow—But that letter might be clearly within his rights.

Judge Gray—He uses the word permission, Mr. Darrow, which I am not used to hearing in a free country.

Mr. Darrow—Well, I think everybody is used to hearing it in a free country.

Judge Gray [sharply]—I am not. I have not gotten educated up to that yet.

Mr. Darrow—We have been used to hearing it very, very often.

Judge Gray [leaning far over the bench]

—Well, I have not.

Mr. Darrow—And it is our purpose—
Judge Gray [interrupting him]—I have not yet been educated up to the point of being "permitted" by anybody to exercise my legal rights.

Mr. Darrow—Well, I do not see any occasion for Mr. Fahy to be lecturing him. I

Judge Gray—I am not lecturing him. I am asking this gentleman whether he entreated Mr. Fahy—
Mr. Darrow—But I insist that this statement is not fair, and the inference is not

Judge Gray-Very well; we will hear Mr. Mr. Darrow—Well, I think he ought to be heard before any such inference is drawn.

drawn.

Judge Gray—We could not very well hear him before we have just heard what the charge is.

Mr. Gowen—Mr. Mitchell here promised me when he was on the stand, that Mr. Fahy would go on the stand and testify.

Mr. Darrow—Yes; but this has occurred here a number of times, with reference to some little matter that might be fairly explained and yet no one seems to think otherwise than that it must go out to the country at once.

JUDGE GRAY HATES ALL TYRANNY.

JUDGE GRAY HATES ALL TYRANNY.

Judge Gray—Well, I hope it has not; but I hate tyranny in every form, whether on the part of an operator or on the part of a district secretary.

Mr. Darrow—Most of the tyranny in this world has generally come from the strong. "I hate it all," retorted Judge Gray, "Wherever it comes from I hate that tyranny as well as others. This country can never submit to it, and never will submit to it. It is un-American."

Mr. Mercur closed his testimony for the

is un-American."

Mr. Mercur closed his testimony for the day by producing another letter from an official of the United Mine Workers addressed to a contractor of Centralia named Reeve ordering him to stop supplying mules to the collisties.

to the collieries.
"What did the contractor do?" asked

Judge Gray.
"He stopped."
John F. Murray, a miner, testified that John F. Murray, a miner, testined that he had been questioned by the commission while they were inspecting a mine in which he worked. He had been president of his local union. After his conversation with he worked. He had been president of his local union. After his conversation with the members of the commission, he said, he had been accused of giving false in-formation and accepting money. He de-clared that he had not been "fired" by the union. He had sent in his resignation in November, he said, but it was not accepted. Later, he averred, he had declined to ac-

cept a renomination.

"I told only the truth," he said, "about the number of hours I worked and I told my accusers that and also that I had rea renomination.

my accusers that and also that I had received no money."

"Maybe you teld too much truth," suggested Justice Gray.

"I guess that's it," replied the witness.
On cross-examination Murray said he seldem got enough cars, and alleged that those he did receive held as much as four tons with the topping. He was recalled later by Commissioner Parker, who informed him that he had carefully gone over his figures and found that the cars could not nossibly have held more than two and ossibly have held more than two and

three-quarters tons.

As soon as the miner had left the stand, Mr. Darrow made a sensation by stating that his attention had just been called to State law providing that a weight system of payment must be adopted whenever demanded by the miners.
"I wish to state," he said, "that the min-

ers do make such a request now, and as i am unable to find any repeal of this law am unable to find any repeat of this law
I believe this question is practically removed from the consideration. Unless the
operative concedes payment by weight we
shall demand our rights in court.

R. H. Burns of Scranton, representing

the independent operators, researching that no such law had ever been invoked, and questions of weight had always been arranged between the operators and the

miners.
Judge Gray interrupted the lively exchange of views by asking Mr. Burns:
"How many companies do you represent?"
"Fifteen independent operators," an-

"Are your statements ready?"
Mr. Burns replied that they were not, but that some of them would probably be in the next few days.

"I wish so say," resumed Judge Gray, speaking slowly and severely, "that the commission is very much disappointed that counsel for the independent operators have not put in their statements. The delay is very embarrassing. There is no reason why the statements should not be in this week."

n this week."
S. D. Warriner, general superintenden S D. Warriner, general superintendent of the Lehigh Valley company, was asked if any advantages would accrue by adopting the system of measurement by the yard. He said that whether paid by yard, car or ton, there must be different allowances for compensation to men based on the conditions prevailing in the mines. The conditions might vary in different parts of the mine and the prices therefore, change. In answer to Mr. Cowen, Mr. Warriner made this statement:

"In my opinion, the result of an eight-

Warriner made this statement:
"In my opinion, the result of an eighthour day would be to decrease the coal output not only per day, but also to decrease the annual output. Although private the statement of the coal output although the decrease the annual output. crease the annual output. Although privileged to work ten hours a day in 1901 the men only worked on an average of eight hours. If eight hours a day should be made the maximum, the infinite number of delays in collieries using complicated machinery would make it impossible to work more than five to six hours a day on an everage. In my opinion, more men an average. In my opinion, more men would have to be employed to supply the demand when the market is brisk and the demand when the market is brisk and the men at present employed would not receive wages in excess of what they get now."

Answering a question by Judge Gray he added:

"The modern breaker is a complicated

piece of machinery and accidents and delays are likely to occur every day. Furthermore, if the collieries are worked

a shortened day the miners work a short-ened time. The experience in the Schuyl-kill region is that the shorter the day the greater is the corresponding decrease in the hours of work by the miners."

PUT LIVES OF MINERS IN JEOPARDY.

Mr. Warri or next told of a strike at Maithy colliery in the Wyoming region, in July, 1901. Some of the men had struck and their places were filled by other men. Two hoisting engineers, who refused to use what was called "scab steam," voluntarily left their places at the time of changing shifts, when the safety of the men inside the mines depended upon the engineers in charge of the hoisting engines. The company had to employ other men to hoist the mine workers out.

Afterward the miners demanded that the two engineers should be reinstated and the non-union men discharged. The demands were refused and the strike was continued. It was marked with so much violence, continued Mr. Warriner, that a Judge of Luzerne county granted an injunction that is still in effect. PUT LIVES OF MINERS IN JEOPARDY.

NO HOUSE FOR MITCHELL. Miners Reject a Proposition to Provide

a \$10,000 House for Him. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 21.-The national convention of the United Mine Workers considered resolutions to-day that came up from the various locals throughout the country. Among those that were reected by the convention was one recommending the purchase of a \$10,000 home for President John Mitchell in this city; another, to establish a permanent strike fund by levying 25 cents a month on each member of the organization, and a third. to urge Legislatures to order 1 per cent. of all coal sales at the mines to be set aside for the support of injured miners. A resolution to publish an organization paper in the Polish language was referred to the executive board. This demand come from Pennsylvania and the statement was made that the majority of the miners in that State cannot read the official organ which is printed now only in English. Nearly all the locals sent up resolutions bearing on the question of wages and all demanded increases ranging from 18 to 25 per cent, over the existing scale. The Wage Committee, of which W. H. Haskins of Ohio is chairman, and which is composed of sixteen miners, is now sifting these demands with a view of making a report to the convention. This report will be the basis upon which the miners will begin their conference with the operators.

It is understood that the surplus in the national treasury, which amounts to something over \$1.000,000, is to be devoted entirely, if necessary, to unionizing the West to the executive board. This demand

tirely, if necessary, to unionizing the West Virginia and the Virginia fields, where the miners have been on a strike for nearly a

Big Strike of Red Ash Anthracite is

Pennsylvania. COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 21.-George H. Goodman, an Otsego county prospector and promoter, has struck it rich in the coal regions of northeastern Pennsylvania. With W. C. Moulton of Norwich he owns 550 acres near Forest City and Carbondale, acres near Forest City and Carbondale, hitherto understood to be just outside the anthracite coal belt. Goodman has found a vein of red ash coal at a depth of eighty feet and a larger vein at an additional depth of twenty feet. The owners have been offered a sum extending into six figures for their holdings, but decline to sell. Mr. Goodman lives at Otsego.

Warm Weather Hits Coal Prices.

With warm weather here again there was no \$10 a ton'tidewater coal yesterday and not many dealers were willing to buy at \$9 and \$9.50, the prices generally quoted for independent coal. Coal was retailing in Jersey City and Hoboken at \$6.50 a ton.

BRONX UNION BEER RIOT. Police Clubs Get Busy About a Picketed Saloon

For over two months James Flood, a aloonkeeper at 547 East 136th street, has been trying hard to sell his brewer's beer in spite of Local Union 59 of the National Union Brewer Workers, the members of which object because he sells beer brewed by members of the Central Federated Union. Last night the National Union men decided put a stop to Flood's ness entirely by putting twenty-five pickets around his place to prevent any one from

As a result there was a riot and the reserves of the Morrisania station were called out. Eleven union men were arrested and many heads were broken. Then Flood resumed business with five policemen stationed in his saloon. The windows in his store had been broken, a good deal of his stock wasted and much of his glass-ware smashed, but he said he would go on

ware smashed, but he said he would go on doing business just the same to-day.

"There used to be two men in The Bronx, said Flood after the fight, "who sold beer made by members of the Central Federated Union. The other man is out of business. I am left and I am going to stay unless they succeed in doing what they did to the other man. They ruined his business and they are trying to ruin mine. They made him quit. For two months they have been trying to make me quit, but I'll stick until every cent I've got is gone.

stick until every cent I've got is gone.

"Understand, I'm a union man and I'm selling union beer. The National Union people have got all the saloons in The Bronx, and they think they are going to get mine or drive me to the wall. I am going to get and the gold and they have the gold to get and the gold to gold to get and the gold to gold the gold to g to fight, and to-morrow I am going to ap-pear against every one of those fellows in the police court."

When the National Union delegation

When the National Union delegation went to Flood's saloon last night it tried first to persuade him to give up selling beer turned out by the Central Federated Union brewers. When he refused they threatened to close up his place. He put them into the street and they stationed men at the front and side entrances to keep customers out. The result was that several persons with pitchers had the pitchers broken over their heads because they persisted in going in and didn't want to go to any other place for their beer. Flood, single-handed, tried to drive the union men away, but there were too many against him.

Then he telephoned to the Morrisania police station and the reserves came and used their clubs without stint. The eleven used their clubs without stift. The eleven prisoners gave their names as Louis Jack-lin, George Jacklin, James Mehoney, John Kees, Michael Mahon, Henry Grimp, Gus Essit, Peter Mashten, Ernest Otter, William Curry and Alfred Weiser. Six were brewers, three were coopers, one a blacksmith and the other a stableman.

RULES FOR FIREWORKS MEN Must Keep a Uniformed Attendant at Their

Door From June 10 to July 10. The Municipal Explosives Commission gave a public hearing at Fire Headquarters vesterday on a set of tentative rules governing the manufacture, sale and use of

The rules in part were:

No fireworks or other explosives shall be manufactured in Manhattan or The Bronx and a bond of \$5,000 shall be given for manufacturing in the other boroughs and a similar bond shall be required of wholesale dealers to cover possible damage.

From June 10 to July 10 a person in uniform must stand in front of such building during business hours, who shall prevent people with lighted cigats or pipes from entering the building.

The sale of blank cartridge toy pistols is prohibited. No bombs, salutes or rockets shall be fired in the city except by a person having a license from the Fire Commissioner, and a bond of \$5,000 must be given to set off the fireworks. The use of toy cannons and metal mortars is prohibited.

A number of dealers in fireworks ap-The rules in part were:

A number of dealers in fireworks ap-peared at the hearing and protested against the rules. The hearing adjourned without

Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum Ball. The Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum had its annual ball at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last night. Morris Adler was the chairman of the general committee and Max Weber the chairman of the floor com**YENEZUELA TO THE POWERS.** FIVE SEAMEN LOST IN A WRECK. Bark Ablel Abbot Struck Bar Off Surf City-Four Men Were Saved.

CONDITIONS WITH WHICH SHE

WILL COMPLY

If the Blockade of Her Ports Is Raised

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Herbert

potentiary, has set about accomplishing

sentatives in Washington of Great Britain

from their Governments to enter into ne-

of conditions with which Venezuela will

comply if the blockade of her ports is raised

Signor Edmondo Mayor des Planches

bert, the British Ambassador, and Baron

von Ritter, who is temporarily in charge

of the German E nbassy in the absence

Count Quadt in New York, have cabled Mr

Bowen's proposal to their respective Governments and are now awaiting replies.

In addition to offering to acknowledge

in principle that Venezuela is responsible

for the injuries inflicted on the subjects

of the European Powers and their interests

and for the debts owed European creditors.

Mr. Bowen in his communication to the

diplomatic representatives of Great Britain,

Germany and Italy, promises that Vene-zuela will furnish a guarantee that the amounts agreed upon as due to foreign subjects, will be paid. The details of this guarantee have not been disclosed, but it is understood to be generally based on a pledge of the Venezuelan customs. France may have something to say in

France may have something to say in disapproval of this offer, as part of the customs collections at Venezuelan ports are being applied, under a treaty arrangement, to the liquidation of debts due from

ment, to the liquidation of debts due from Venezuela to French subjects. It has developed that Mr. Bowen's powers are not limited to arranging a settlement of the German, British and Italian claims, but that he has authority to adjust the claims of all other nations.

The proposal made by Mr. Bowen, with a view to securing an abandonment of the blockade, is regarded in official circles here as extremely fair, and in some quarters it is believed that it will develop the real

ters it is believed that it will develop the real

purposes of the Powers in adopting coercive measures. There is reason for believing that Englad and Italy are willing to raise the blockade if any assurance can be ob-tained that their claims will be paid. Ger-

many's views, however, are not so well

Some persons in authority here profess to be satisfied that Great Britain will jump

at the chance offered to drop coercion and by so doing dissolve the alliance with Ger-

many, which is so unpopular with English

Mr. Bowen's proposition without consulting the others, and, in this case, England's

attitude will be made known to her part-

vesterday by Mr. Bowen, and the occa-sion gave them the opportunity of further discussing the mission with which Mr. Bowen has been intrusted. No action is

-Mr. Bowen, Special Peace Plentpo-

tentiary, Submits Them to the Repre-

sentatives of the Allies in Washington.

Toms RIVER, N. J., Jan. 21.-The barkentine Abiel Abbot, Capt. Hawkins, from Turk's Island, Bahamas, for New York, with salt, stranded at Surf City on Long Beach last night and five of her crew of nine were lost. Four, including the captain, were saved by the surf men. The vessel struck at 8:10 P.M., Tuesday. The crews from three stations went to her aid. crew were lashed in the rigging and could not reach the lines. The surf men could

his mission with a promptness that indicates that he is something of a hustler. then only wait for morning. Without waiting for the diplomatic repre-At 2 A. M. James Brandt, a seaman dropped from the rigging and tried to swim Germany and Italy to secure instructions ashore He was drowned. At daybreak the surf men launched a lifeboat. On their gotiations with the Venezuelan envoy, Mr. first trial they were driven back by the lowen has submitted to them a number wreckage when about fifty yards from the vessel. The mizzen mast then fell, taking with it First Mate Pierce, Seaman Mr. Bowen wants the allies to accept the Frank Carter and Steward Charles Palmer proposal without parley, and once the They disappeared in the surf.

lockading squadrons have been with-Capt. J. B. Hawkins, Second Mate James irawn and all other coercive measures Butler, Seaman Otto Boag and another man abandoned, he will be willing to enter into scrambled to the deckhouse, which floated conference with the representatives of the off. They were picked up by the lifeboat. hree European Powers with the object Frank Lavin was picked up from pieces of of reaching an amicable agreement on floating planks. He was unconscious and died at the life saving station in spite of all efforts to save him. he Italian Ambassador; Sir Michael Her-

The Abbot lies within 300 yards of the wrecked Spanish bark Remedios Pascuel, which came ashore on Jan. 2. She was built in Boston in 1875, was of 589 tons gross and 560 tons net register. Miss Gould Gives \$1,000 to Y. M. C. A.

necessary, Miss Helen Miller Gould has made possible the forming of a Young Men's Christian Association in Tarrytown. A public meeting will be held in Music Hall to-morrow night at which prominent speak-ers on Y. M. C. A. work will be present. McCormick-Morris Bridal Dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris gave a dinner last night to the bridal attendants

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 21.-By a dona-

ion of \$1,000 and the promise of more if

chosen for the wedding of their daughter. Eleanor Russell Morris, and Robert H. McCormick, Jr., to take place this afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church. Miss Morris presented ruby and pearl pendants as souvenirs to her bridesmaids.

Miss Fannie Sara Miller was married to Dr. Harris Smith last evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Miller. 2081 Fifth avenue. The Rev. Dr. Edgar Tilton, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Allen Jr., efficiated, assisted by the Rev. Allen McRossic. The bride wore white satin, with lace, tulle and orange biossoms. She was attended by her sister, Mrs. Heary Brewster Minton, as matron of honor. There were no bridesmaids. Lois Minton and Harry Miller Minton, little niece and nephew of the bride, were ribbon bearers. Jay L. Smith was best man and Raymond Fairchild and Frederick D. James were ushers. A reception followed the ceremony. Officer-Robertson.

LEXINGTON, Ky , Jan. 21 - Henry Oliver,

member of the wealthy firm of steel manufacturers of Pittsburg, and Miss Lillie Robertson were married here to-night people. But it is apparently certain that none of the allied Powers will respond to B F Lee official as They were attended by Miss Mary Robertson, sister of the bride, and George C Oliver, brother of the bridegroom and several ushers Mrs Oliver is the oldest daughter of the late noted turf-man, Gen James F Robertson, and comes of a family of handsome women, heing herself regarded as one of the handsomest in Ken-tucky. Lee officialing. They were attended ners in coercion before the course which she will pursue will be communicated to Washington.
Signor Mayor des Piance's, Sir Michael
Herbert and Baron von Ritter returned
formally to-day the calls made upon them

Buttrick-Hayes.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 21 - The wedding of Miss Lucy C. Hayes to Louis Buttrick of New York took place this evening in the Bowen has been intrusted. No action is likely, however, until the responses of the Foreign Offices at London, Berlin and Rome to Mr. Bowen's proposal have been made. Mr. Bowen called on President Roosevelt to-day and had a talk with him about the Venezuela situation.

New York took place this evening in the home of the bride's parents. Bishop Robert A. Gioson officiated. The matron of honor was Mrs. Frank Wheatly McCullough of Nortolk. The Misses Louise Buttrick of New York and Mary Stuart Hayes were the bridesmands, and Harold Buttrick of New York was best man.

CROKER ON LUCANIA. MARCH 14 |

Geo. A. Kessler & Co., NEW YORK

STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

THE SALES OF

WILL ISSUE A PROCLAMATION THAT HE'S OUT OF POLITICS.

'an't Make John C. Sheehan Belleve It.

IN'THE YEAR 1902 WERE

BOTTLES, A FIGURE NEVER REACHED

BY ANY OTHER CHAMPAGNE HOUSE.

THE INCREASE IN THE UNITED STATES FOR 1902 OVER 1901 WAS

IN THE HISTORY OF THE CHAMPAGNE TRADE IN

THIS COUNTRY, MARKING AN ADVANCE EQUAL TO

GREATER THAN THE COMBINED INCREASE

OF ALL THE OTHER CHAMPAGNE HOUSES."

these noteworthy statistics show a fitting

HC CHAMPAGNE OF THE DAY

Extract. Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular, January 10, 1903.

Although Hugh McLaughlin Says It Must Be True-Will Arrive in Time to Swear Off Personal Tax on \$100,000. Daniel F. McMahon, chairman of the said yesterday that Richard Croker would

be in this city about March 14. He said that Mr. Croker had already booked a stateroom on the Cunarder Lucania, which is scheduled to leave Liverpool on March 7 and which is due in this port on March 14. Mr. McMahon said that Mr. Croker was coming to this country merely to do some private business which required his personal attention and that incidentally he

would meet old friends. It is understood that before he leaves the other side Mr. roker will give out to the correspondents of the American newspapers a statement to the effect that he has done with politics forever and that his journey over here will have no political significance. It is further understood that Mr. Croker will verbally confirm this cabled pronunciamento when he lands on this side. Mr. Croker is averaged to this side. Croker is expected, according to lette he has sent to his friends, to remain

this country only about two months.

Mr. Croker will arrive in time to swear off his personal tax assessment. He is of the books for \$100,000 and the assessment

the books for \$100,000 and the assessment, will stand unless he takes means to remove it before March 31. His house is also assessed for \$100,000.

John C. Sheehan said last night: "Of course Croker is coming back. He is now the real leader of Tammany Hall and has been right along. He will come back to pick out the municipal ticket and direct how the campaign shall be run. Perhaps he needs money again. It is the same old game that he played before when he came home from Europe and put me out of the home from Europe and put me out of the leadership. The only difference is that I was the leader of Tammany Hall while the present leader is a leader by proxy for Croker. Hell come back and run things just as he wants them run and they'll a stand back and let him."

Hugh Mclaughlin took occasion ye terday to deny that he had declared had threatened Leader Murphy with rupture of amicable relations in case Mu Proker took up the reins in Tammany

said:
"If you had come here this morning and said, 'Mr. McLaughlin, do you think Mr. Croker is coming back to take part in polities?" I would have said 'No". could have made it stronger than that, and could have made it stronger than that, and said positively that he would not. It is my judgment that Mr. Croker will not return to politics. He said he had retired for good. If he wanted to take up the political life again no one would welcome him, and for that reason he could not if he wanted to." wanted to.

DEVERY WINS SOMETHING. His General Committeemen Will Be Scated and Maybe He'll Win All.

A partial victory for Devery was won the Supreme Court yesterday when the action brought by Peter J. Garvey one of Devery's general committeemer to be put in possession of his rights as

A Hard Cold

Isn't a good thing to have. It's better to take Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar at once before the cold is seated. The earlier it is taken the quicker it cures, of course. Your druggist keeps it. 25c., 50c. and \$1 00 per bottle.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minu'e.

committeeman, came up before Justice Leventritt. Max D. Steuer, who appeared for Tammany Hall, said he was prepared to concede to Garvey every right pos-sessed by every other member of the Gen-eral Committee. He denied that the Ninth had a right to name its own executive com-mitteeman, contending that the power to select such a member rested with the whole General Committee.

General Committee.

Abram I. Elkus for Devery, pointed out that the Tammany rules for last year permitted each district to name its own executive member. Justice Leventritt remarked. tive member. Justice Leventritt remarked that the General Committee could not

that regard.

Mr. Steuer wanted to argue that point.

"Suppose 7,500 men should vote against an objectionable man being put in the Executive Committee," said he, "simply because 200 men from one district voted to put him there can he be forced on the committee? Suppose the objectionable man was a murderer, would the Court compel the General Committee to put that murderer on the Executive Committee?

Mr. Films quoted the decision of the

Mr. Elkus quoted the decision of the Court of Appeals that the rules of last year must be adhered to. Justice Leventritt then held the case until 2 o'clock to-day to let Mr. Elkus decide whether he wanted peremptory writ of mandamus or Devery considered that he had won his

contest and that his general committeemen will be seared and that he will get his place on the Executive Committee

Try in Your

Stews ENGLISH ROYAL RELISH

MUSTARD SAUCE MARRIED.

DAKES-PRATHER On Wednesday, Jan. 21. 6 o'clock, at Hotel San Remo, Miss Mary Prather, daughter of Mrs. Emma F. Prather, to Francis James Oakes, Jr. VINTHROP - AMORY. - On Tues lay, Jan. 20, 1903.

at Emmanuel Church, Boston, by the Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Dorothy, daughter of Charles W. Amory, to Frederic Winthrop.

(ARRIGAN - John C., brother of D. J. Harrigan, of St. Bridget's Church, New York, died 21, 1903, in his 25th year. Funeral at 10 A. M., Saturday, at Yonkers, ACKSON. -On Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1903, Sarah M.

in-law, Edward H. Purdy, 172 West 77th st., on Thursday, Jan 22, 1903, at 1 o'clock. Kindly EECH On Wednesday morning, Jan. 21, 1903. Miss Anne Elec a Leech, daughter of the late Samuel and Matlida Radie Leech.

service at the residence of her brother-

Funeral service at her late residence, 270 Clinton av., Brooklyn, on Friday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend. Burial private. INDERMAN - Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1903, at South Bethlehem, Pa., Robert Packer Linderman, in

his toth year. Funeral services at the Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem, Pa., 250 P. M. Saturday Jan. 24, 1103. MAHONY. Helen, wife of Patrick A. Mahony of

6 Barelay st., Maghattan, at her residence, 373 2d st., South Brooklyn. Funeral services on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 10 o'cloc's A. M., at St. Francis Xavier's Church,

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday ing, Jan. 23, at 11 o'clock, at her late residence. 89 Summit av., Jersey City Heights.

OUTMBY. At Jersey City, on Monday, Jan. 19.

RALPH. On Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1963, at No. 118 West 6 a st., New York city, Julian Ralph, in his 0 h year. Funeral service at Christ Church, corner Broad way and 71st st., at 11 A M. on Friday. Inter-ment at Fairview. Red Bink, N. J. Out-of-town and London, I'm land papers please

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

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